VOLUME I.

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NUMBER 1.

AMERICAN ORGAN.

JOSIAH MELVIN.

Terms. DAILY PAPER, 10 CENTS A WEEK, OR \$5 WEEKLY PAPER, \$2 A YEAR,

RATES OF ADVERTISIN

MERICAN ORGAN," nd Weekly Paper, to be published in Wush-ington City, D. C. by GIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS.

of our friends in the different States, ackly paper, to be called

THE AMERICAN ORGAN.

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The publication will commence on the 18th day of November daily, and on the 30th weekly.

A cash copital, amply sufficient to commence and to continue the enterprise, has been subscribed and accured to be advanced by a number of wealthy and influential gentlemen; and we are insured a daily circulation surpassing that of any paper now published in Washington city. The number of our weekly subscribers will depend upon the enthusiasm of our friends in the several States, but we have such assurances that we cannot doubt we shall commence with many thousands; and that a year will not transpire before our weekly list will be swelled to more than one hundred thousand.

Our position at the seat of the federal government, the centre of our political system, where all the representatives of the States, and of the people annually assemble, and where prominent men of all parties petiodically sojourn for many months, is considered by us, and by our friends, as the most favorable one for the publication of the officers on the advocacy of the doctrines and policy of this party shall give us a claim to its support, we know we shall deserve, and we trust we shall receive it.

We cannot perhaps more distinctly and concisely define the basis on which the American Organ is estimated than by presenting the following extract, which we copy and adopt from an address of a former President of the Missouri Natice American Association, and published at St. Louis in February, 1841, to wit:

"The perpetuation of American President is one

WOOD.

Fuel delivered promptly to any part of the city by honest and careful cartmen, and full seeight and nearest may be relied upon.

Onice northwest corner of Twelfth and C streets.

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1st. It is not liquid. There is no danger of loss by evaporation, or by coning in contact with clothing.

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2d. It is tasteless and without odor. All other remedies for the disease are bitter and nauseous, and are taken with difficulty by children or delicate per-

sre taken with dimently by enhanced of deacess Passons.

Deabler's Anti-periodic or Fever and Ague Pills, may be procured at wholesale or retail, of CHARLES D. DESHLER, Agent.

841 Broadway, New York.

Price 81 per box; or, for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, prepaid, to any one enclosing 84 letter-stamps, in any part of the United States except Oregon and California; or to these for the state of the Charles o

THE POST OFFICE.

The Northern and Eastern Mail is opened at 8 o'clock A. M., and half past 7 P. M.; closes at 4 P. M. and 9 P. M.
The Great Southern Mail is opened at 8 A. M., and closes at 6 P. M. The Southern Mail, as far South as Wilmington, North Carolina, arrives at half past 3 P. M., closes at 9 P. M.
The Northwestern Mail is open at half past 7 P. M., does at P. M.

M., closes at 9 P. M.
The Northwestern Mail is open at half past 3 P. M.
The Northwestern Mail is open at 8 o'clock A. M., closes at 3 P. M.
The Western Mail is open at 8 o'clock A. M., closes at 3 P. M.
The Norfolk Mail arrives at 11 o'clock P. M., closes at 2 P. M., daily, except Surdays.
The California Mail, direct, closes here on the 3d and 18th of each month, at 2 P. M.
Warrenton Mail arrives at 11 A. M., closes at 10 A. M.

Warrenton Springs arrives at 11 A. M., closes at 10 A. M. and 9 P. M.

THE CARS

Leave Washington for Baltimore at 6 and half past 8 o'clock A. M., and 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. The first and fourth trains connect with the North.

Leave Baltimore for Washington at half past 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. The first and second trains connect with the Orange and Alexandria cars.

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COAL AND WOOD YARD. E. WATERS & CO., dealers in I Schuylkill, Red and White Ash, Co and or Bituminous, and Transition COALS; Hickory, Oak, and Pine

Missouri Native American Association, pre-souted by Vespasian Ellis, Esq., President of the Association, and Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to prepare the same, and adopted in a general meet-ing of said Association, February 5, 1841.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Fellow-critzens of the United States:

We ask permission to address you upon questions which, in our humble judgment, deeply and vitally affect the best interests and permanent happiness of us all.

Inheriting, through the bounty of heaven, a country which is incomparably rich in all the elements of individual and national wealth, we enjoy, alse, through the labors of our ancestors, a plan of government which is the freest and wisest that man has ever formed. The sun has not shone upon a country more desirable; upon institutions more admirable; or upon a political system so perfect. Shall too transmit our great and multiplied blessings to our children, and to our children's children? or shall we, like the base Judean, cast all these priceless pearls mony? We anticipate your response: "We will transmit them unimpaired to our descendants." Let us, then, wisely consider the means by which this end may be accomplished. Let us prudently examine the dangers that beset us. Let us seriously inquire whether evils have not crept into the body politic which threaten its destruction. Let us carefully survey the ground we occupy.

Fellow-citizens, we are no alarmists; nor

cupy. Fellow-citizens, we are no alarmists; nor would we seek reform for the sake of change. We have no private griefs to revenge, no personal or selfish aims to compass. Indeed, we are conscious that years must roll around ere our principles can gain the ascendant throughout this extensive nation. We have the opposition of those who seem to think their rights endangered to combat. We have the prejudices of such as will not examine our dectrines to overcome. We have the influence of a large portion of the partisan press to neutralize. coldness, indifference, and blindness of the unpatriotic and mercenary to remove. We have all these and countless other obstacles to surmount, which time and exertion only can accomplish. But we are not to be dismayed by these manifold sources of opposition, nor discouraged by the magnitude of the difficulties in our path. Our march will be oneard and still oneard, unfainting and unfattering. The goal of our ambition, we trust, will finally be reached, the institutions of freedom be rescued from impending destruction, and posterity be made happy, through the triumph of our principles.

Fellow-citizens: When the Federal Consti-

Fellow-citizens: When the Federal Consti America, and hence no apprehensions were felt by our countrymen, that any others would unite their destiny with ours, than those whose firmness, courage, and devotion to republican principles would render them valuacreased at a moderate and steady pace, and there existed no cause of alarm from foreign immigrants; as their numbers bore no comparison to that of the native citizens, and they mingled, and were lost sight of in the general mass of our population. Besides, they were mostly industrious, peaceable and patriotic. But this aspect of things has changed. The battles of the revolution have been fought and won: the fears of the timid and doubting, in reference to the stability of our government. sent a spectacle of national greatness, wealth, power, and general prosperity, which has no parallel in the history of nations; and we are at once the object of the fear and envy, hatred and respect of Europe! From these, and other causes, immigration has received a powerful impulse, and become more general, extensive and promiscuous. In all Europe, the wages of labor are low—here they are high. Our soil is rich beyond all comparison, and cheap beyond all example. Hence, large bodies of immigrants, numbering thousands in some instances, have come hither, totally changing the character of the neighborhoods in which they have located; bringing with them, not unfrequently, such notions of liberty, as are incompatible with the good order and peace of the community, and acting under influences, which prove them incompetent to exercise, with safety to our institutions, the invaluable right of suffrage! We do not deny that there are thousands among those who are recent immigrants, that are worthy and industrious people, lovers of order, and supporters of the laws. Such are contented with our institutions as they find them, and manifest no disposition to intermeddle with those political questions, which they cannot yet comprehend, nor to lend themselves to the artful demagogue, who would sacrifice every thing valuable in our government to promote his own or his party's triumph. But, we regret to say, we do not think a majority of those who have immigrated within a few years past, are of this class. Many-have been sent here at the expense of their governments, and who had become nuisances in their own country. Many were the inmates of prisons and simshouses; many were mere adventurers, without trades, callings or professions; many were entirely destitute of the means of support, and had no inclination to labor; and many are resuless and designing men, who aim at future political distinction, by means of the claminsh habits of their countrymen, and the lamentable credulity of a portion of our people. Swarms of foreigners

man subsequently informed the President of the arrival of the ship, and that the irons were knocked off the limbs of the convicts only when they came in sight of our coast. A German writer has recently said in a New York paper, that "such arrangements are making as cell send from three hundred to five hundred thousand Germans annually to America," and he adds, with emphasis, "such a body of people are not to be overlooked or thrown into the shade." It has been recently made a subject of public and general felicitation by British writers, that the condition of the lower orders, (as they term them,) of their population, has been greatly impreced, by the immigration to the United States, of thousands of the idle, lazy and dissolute. The Encyclopedia Americana, and dissolute. The Encyclopedia Americana, edited by a foreigner, estimates the number of immigrants to this country annually, at from three hundred and fifty to five hundred thousand. In this estimate the London Encyclopedia concurs, and urges the British government to send out a million a year, until the proper depletion is made; and estimates the cost to the government, at five pounds sterling per head, for passage and provisions. Captain Marryatt, the English traveller, who lately visited America, and published a journal of his travels, in describing the scene he witnessed on board the ship in which he came over, uses the following strong but honest language: "What cargoes of crime, folly, and recklessness do we yearly ship off to America!"

The Montreal Herald of December 22d, 1840, contains the report of the "Immigrant Com-

contains the report of the "Immigrant Com-mittee of Montroal," and a speech delivered in that city on the 19th of December, 1840, by "Dr. Rolph, the accredited Emigrant agent of the government of Great Britain," in which some very interesting information is found. We count the following feets and extensive The copy the following facts and statements: The number of "poor immigrants relieved," in Montreal, from 1st January, 1840, to 27th October, 1840, was 9,507, out of a total immigration in that time of 23,100! "Government (says the accredited agent) has incurred an expense of £3,500, (or about \$17,500,) through their immigrant officer in this city (Montreal) in forwarding (in ten months) poor immigrants to Upper Canada, to the number of about 8,825." "The number of emigrants who have proceeded to Upper Canada at their own expense is about 7,013!" More paupers than solvents! The remainder were employed in or about that city, or went directly South to Vermont or New York. Of the "poor immigrants relieved," there were 322 natives of England, 397 natives York. Of the "poor immigrants relieved," there were 322 natives of England, 397 natives of Scotland, 10 natives of Germany, and 8,778! natives of Ireland. Of these 9,507 no less than 8,625 went up the Saint Lawrence toward Lake Ontario, passing along the boundary between Canada and the United States. How many of them do you think, fellow-citizens, remained in

without pressing upon the attention of the British government and its emigrant agents, as well as upon emigrant associations, in Great Britain and Ireland, and the emigrants themselves, the incalculable importance of selecting good vessels for their conveyance across the Atlantic." Do foreign emigration or not? What though the British government and emigrant associations, and emigrant agents in Great Britain, profess that they wish to people Canada in these measures? The fact is daily and hourly attested by the flocking of this class of persons from Canada to the United States, that the main purpose of Britain is to get rid of their burden. And who can doubt that thousands upon thousands are also sent directly to the United States by that government and those associations, as well as by other European governments? The that government and those associations, as well as by other European governments? The funds are furnished by an varknown hand: foreign countries get rid of those classes of persons who are a burden and a nuisance to them, and America is the general receptacle of European pauperism and crime! The "accredited emigrant agent of the government of Great Britain," in speaking of the peculiarly fortunate location of Montreal, says: "Connected with Europe by the ocean, and with the larger portion of the continent of America by the lakes, it (Montreal,) is the natural halting place between the East and the West; the highway and thoroughfare to both." A most eligible position, truly, for a "British emigrant agent" to occupy, to distribute the means of sending the paupers and criminals of Great Britain up the St. Lawrence, into these States!!

Fellow-citizens, just cast your eyes over the man of Canada, and the States bordering upon

Britain up the St. Lawrence, into these States!!

Fellow-citizens, just cast your eyes over the map of Canada, and the States bordering upon the St. Lawrence and the lakes, and the eligibility of Montreal for the location of such an agent will be perfectly manifest!

At the New York State prison, located at Sing Sing, it appears, by a recent official report, there were about 800 convicts, of whom 603 are foreigners. In the Boston house of refuge, there were admitted in one year 866 paupers, of whom 516 were foreigners. In the charity hospital of New Orleans, there were admitted in eleven months, ending 31st of October last, (in one of three hospitals.) 4,371 persons, of whom 3,327, (or nearly five to one.) were foreigners. In the Bellevue hospital, New York, there were admitted in one year, 982 foreigners, and 227 natives, or four foreigners to one native. On the 1st of May, 4827, there were in the alms-house, New York, nearly 1,400 paupers, of whom upward of 1,000 were foreigners. In the hospital at Saint Louis, the proportion of foreigners to natives, admitted during the year 1840, was about four to one. In the last nine months, 247 foreigners and sixty-five natives have been sent there by one authorized officer. The expense of paupers to the corporation of Saint Louis is about ten thousand dollars annually. Governor Seward, of New York, in his message, communicated to the Legislature on the 5th of January last past, states that, "of the 1,058 shildren in the alms-house of New York city, one-sixth part is of American parentage, one-sixth was born abroad, and the remainder are the children of foreigners!"

Fellow-citizens, we deem it unnecessary to pursue this investigation. Enough is presented here to satisfy the most sceptical, that foreign governments "and out" their paupers and the worthless portion of their population, and that they are making this country "the common sewer of the world."

Will you consent that your "own glorious heritage" shall become "a by-word among the

Will you consent that your "own glorious heritage" shall become "a by-word among the nations?" Are you content that the idle, vile, and vicious of all Europe shall find an abode in this hitherto favored land? That there in this hitherto favored land? That there should be some paupers and criminals among voluntary emigrants would excite no surprise or alarm; but that in a large and general population, where the natives bear the proportion of about seven to one foreigner, the proportion of criminals and paupers who are foreigners should be as four to one native, can be accounted for on no other hypothesis than this, that these classes of foreigners are "sent out" by their respective governments. Well may we repeat the language of the English traveller Marryatt; "What cargoes of crime, folly, and recklessness do" foreign governments "yearly ship off to America!"

But we have intimated that certain portions of our foreign immigrants aim at ultimate su-

premacy. At a charter election, held in the city of New York, not many months ago, the following handbill was published by the frish party and extensively circulated, to wit:

"Irishmen, to your posts, or you will lose America. By perseverance you may become its rulers. By negligence you will become its slaves. Your own country was lost by submitting to ambitious men. This beautiful slaves. Your own country was lost by sub-mitting to ambifious mee. This beautiful country you gain by being firm and united. Vote the ticket Alexander Stawart, Alderman; Edward Flanagan, Assessor, both true Irish-

bold, daring avowal of their purposes? Does not every sentence of it contain a volume of argument in favor of a change of our laws of naturalization? Has it come to this, that foreigners, who have been admitted by our indulgence to the rights of American citizens, can publicly and deliberately attempt the subversion of our government? And will not even this arouse us to a sense of our danger, and to an assertion of our native rights; or are we so ineffably stupid that we can be hilled into a false security by the syren songs of traitorous demagoues? Who is there, not blinded by a degrading devotion to party, who will deny, degrading devotion to party, who will deny, that, for a few years past, our elections have presented scenes of confusion, riot, and recklessness, which, twenty years ago, would have filled every American with alarm for the safety of our institutions? Who is there that has not accept health his judgment and his conscious to try has not been shocked at the bare recital of the unexampled frauds and perjuries charged upon each of the rival parties by the other in the late conflict to manufacture and subserviency of leading partisans in their hypocritical professions of devotion to the claims and interests of foreigners? To deny the ultimate views, the present influence, or the greating strength of foreigners in our country, were something worse than folly.

At a regent election in Pilician in the country of the great election in Pilician in the country of the country of

ent election in Illinois, in the county At a recent election in Illinois, in the county of Lasalle, a body of Irish immigrants, numbering about 2,000, brought forward and supported an Irishman for the office of sheriff, in opposition to the claims of an American, of the same national politics, and of much longer residence in the county, and elected him by upward of a thousand votes! What a beautiful illustration, not only of the modesty of the successful foreign party, but of the policy of our laws of naturalization!

Fellow-citizens, we do not hesitate to express

our laws of naturalization!

Fellow-citizens, we do not hesitate to express the deliberate opinion, that, even now, foreigners control the elections in some ten or fifteen counties of Missouri and Illinois! Twenty years hence, if no charge should be effected, they would govern both these States—and forty years hence, they would give laws to these United States! Are you reconciled to this prospective condition of things? We can refer you to instances in Missouri, where the leaders of a political party have been compelled to submit to the decision of the German population of their respective counties, which of two candidates should be run for an office by

two candidates should be their party!

In the town of Paterson, New Jersey, about two years ago, an election was held, and the foreign party elected thirty-three out of thirty-seven township officers!

Believe us, fellow-citizens, the time is rapidly approaching, when the entire control of this government will be in the hands of foreigners, if the present laws remain in force. We prorepeal of the present laws, and the enaction of such prohibitions as will effectually prevent the immigration of criminals and paupers. We would not, if we could, and we could not, if we would, interfere with the rights of those who are now in this country, or of those who may immigrate hither, before the change we seek shall be effected. We do not ask that foreignpreserve our nationality, and to continue withhold from the oppressed foreigner an asylum; from the victim of despotic vengeance, a refuge; or, from the wandering exile, an adopted home; but we would say to all the

and we will govern it ourselves!

We ask you, then, follow-citizens, to unite with us in this American cause. We ask you to form associations to effect these patriotic purposes—to present petitions to Congress, soliciting their action on these questions—to send representatives favorable to these views—and to leave no fair and honorable means unemployed, to promote these objects.

But, it is perhaps our duty, both to you and to ourselves to answer some of the numerous objections raised against our association, before we shall have a right to expect your cooperation in the proposed changes.

operation in the proposed changes.
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

An Albany editor, in speaking of the late storm, says the only reason why his dwelling was not blown away on Saturday, was because there was a heavy mortgage on it.

"I have lived to know," says Adam Carke, "that the greatest secret of human happiness is this—never suffer your energies to staguate. The old adge of too many irons in the fire, conveys an untruth. You cannot have too many—poker, tongs, and all—keep them all going."

"Daddy, I want to ask you a question— Why is neighbor Smith's liquor shop like a counterfeit dollar?" "I can't tell, my son." "Because you can't pass it," replied the urchin.

The last new society spoken of in California, is the "Pay Nothings." It is said to be alarmingly prosperous. The password is "Lend me a dollar;" the response, "Broke." "What are political platforms?" asked an old lady. "Oh," said her worser half, "they are platform scales, on which Presidents are weighed."

"Queer, that two of the best things in the world, when put together, should be the worst, a Miss and fortune. If you don't believe it, try a couple of years' worth.

Young men are advised never to hang around ladies' waists nor rum shops. Both excite the brain and madden the blood.

When we reflect that every mother has children of surprising genius, it is a matter of scrious inquiry where all the ordinary men come from, who cross our path in every day life. Well it is.

life. Well it is.

An old toper bet that he could, when blindfolded, tell each of several kinds of liquors.
When brandy, whiskey, gin, and other drinks
were presented him, he pronounced correctly
what they were. At length a glass of pure
water was given to him; he tasted it, paused,
tasted again, considered and shook his head.
At last, said he, "gentlemen, I give it up." I
am not used to that sort of liquor."

Gazette of the 7th October:

Our Catholic subscribers still ss great dissatisfaction at the took occasion to favor us with a special message, denouncing our paper in the most bitter
terms, as a blackguard sheet and an insult to
his family. This message was delivered to us
by his son, who further stated that he wished
it directly understood that he was not only a
"bitter enemy" now but would remain so
through life, and that this was but the expression of the sentiments of every member of
the family connection. Of course we rely upon
the son's version—not feeling disposed to believe that he would misrepresent his own father.

to do so;" but when we are the object of a special message, and denounced as a public blackguard, we generally take the privilege of retorting in our own way. What is it we have done that should bring upon us the anathemas of our Catholic fellow citizens? We are confident that we have never indulged in any personal vituperation or abuse; but on the contrary, have strictly adhered to the cardinal principles of the matter under discussion—and we feel confident the severest hits we have given the Romish Church was in those instances where we took occasion to use liberal extracts

interested spectator.

The Catholic journals, however, stepped beyond the bounds of prudence, and are very bitter in their denunciations of the common schools of the country, declaring these nurse-ries of American Republicanism "houses of prostitution and crime," and inasmuch as our sisters, brothers and friends have all received their education in these schools, we interpret the language of these journals not only into a threat against our Republicanism, but also as schools of the country, declaring received their education in the ica nurseries of heresy and infldelity, and de-manded a division of the public fund. As an American journalist, we deem it a duty we owe to ourselves and our country to lend our-feeble aid in putting down this anti-Republican sentiment—the legitimate offspring of Roman-ism.

Religious toleration is a true and glorious idea, but the toleration of a despotism worse than that of the Middle Ages, is quite a different idea, and a person's sincere religious belief that the Pope should reign supreme, or even exert any political influence over our American people, is a religious belief that should vor be tolerated. Every belief that interferes with the rights of others, is an evil which our free covernment units remedy. So long as a man ellow citizens, so long can he sowed to follow out his own opinion a war not only upon our religion, but upon the fundamental principles of our free institu-tions. It is a political crusade to raise the red flag of Pius IX on American soil. It is not only to erect the cross and establish the wor-ship of the Virgin Mary, but it is also to estab-

, and with a daily increasing force and m. In its origin it is unlike most other ovements. We have been indebted to nent is, however, emphatically a movement of the people: it originated among them; is pressed forward by them, on their own account, and it is, in every true sense, the people's thunder which we now hear muttering, rolling and reverberating from one extremity of the confederacy to the other. It is everywhere executing, most gloriously, the sublimentsion upon which it has been sent. It is arousing the lethargic, encouraging and sustaining the desponding, inspiring all true patriots with brighter hopes, firmer confidence and warmer zeal, and exciting all to a united, energetic and persevering course of action. The world has scarcely seen a popular demonstration so distinguished for quiet earnestness, depth of feeling, unity of purpose, vastness and comprehensiveness of elemental combination. Partisan politicians are confounded, and stand aghast at the portentous and lowering aspect of their political heavens. They know not whither to go, or what to do, for safety. Some are almost frantic with terrific horror of the impending stormothers vent their feelings of demoniac hate and implacable revenge, in bitter anathenias and curses, long and lond and deep; and others again are essaying to concoet some cunningly devised scheme of arresting the mighty movement—of warding it off, neutralizing its overwhelming force, or perchance of so gaining the possession of the great central laboratories of this appalling agent, that they may past it off and use it as their own particular thunder, and thus be enabled themselves—

To ride upon the whirlwind and direct the storm "To ride upon the whirlwind and direct the storm."

He who would now undertake to judge of the public pulse, by a hasty reference to the party prees of the United States, would be wouldy mistaken. It is not now the oracle of the public mind, or the true exponent of the people's will. It is, to a great extent, yet fettered and manacled; but a close observer will not fail to notice that its tone is somewhat changed. It is evidently becoming tired of its chains, distrustful of the power of its party idols, and doubtful of the soundness of its cause. It is much in the same predicament of the party politician. There is this difference between them: the latter is enabled to observe a studied silence, while the former is compelled to exact its politics by cautiously worded paragraphs.—N. T. Crede.

ATTENTION THE COURT.—A friend of ours has just been mentioning that, on one occasion, he was addressing "the court," at the bar of one of the Middle States, upon a subject of great moment to his client, when his attention was arrested by a singular circumstance. He observed, that when he dwelt upon the particular point of his argument, which he wished especially to enforce, "the court's" head went down behind his clevated desk, and presently rose again. Changing his position slightly, he saw the mystery of this singular occurrence, and when, soon after, it was repeated, he paused in his remarks, and said,

"When 'the court' has finished eating its watermelon, I shall proceed with my argument,